



# ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



Superintendent  
of Documents

## LIBRARY PROGRAMS SERVICE

Stop SLIC

Washington, DC 20401

Vol. 9, no. 15

GP 3.16/3-2:9/15

September 1988

### ISBN PROJECT UPDATE

In response to questions which arose at the Spring 1988 Depository Library Council meeting, the GPO Sales Service is providing the following update regarding the assignment of International Standard Book Numbers (ISBN's) for sales documents.

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In 1986 the GPO Marketing staff approached R.R. Bowker company about the feasibility of including selected GPO sales titles in Books in Print (BIP). The data was to include ISBN's, which currently are assigned only on a very limited basis by government agencies publishing documents, not by GPO in its capacity as printer and distributor.

Submission of selected bibliographic and price information to R.R. Bowker for inclusion in Books in Print began in 1986. To date, several thousand sales titles representing approximately 10% of the inventory have been submitted and maintained in the BIP database. GPO has not assigned ISBN's to these titles, however. Instead, Bowker assigns numbers to those titles that do not already have agency-assigned numbers. The only ISBN's that GPO prints in documents are those assigned by the publishing agency.

Future plans call for Bowker to read data directly from the PRF (Publications Reference File) tapes. At that time, GPO plans to assign ISBN's to nearly all of its sales titles, and to have this expanded group of documents represented in BIP.

# READERS EXCHANGE

## DOCUMENTS INFORMATION FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Donald Voorhees  
 Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. Library  
 Corning Community College  
 Corning, New York 14830

While documents use in all types of libraries is almost certainly less than we would like, use in elementary and secondary school libraries is often nonexistent. For small-city and rural districts, the lack of use often stems from small staffs and a shortage of continuing education opportunities. Many school librarians feel that government documents have little interest for them and are too complicated to deal with in any case. To counter this attitude, the Houghton Library at Corning Community College has developed a program to educate potential users in our area schools.

Most of our work is done through the local BOCES (Board of Cooperative Educational Services). Many states have similar bodies, though usually under another name. Basically, the BOCES are state-funded organizations which provide specialized services to a group of school districts which individually could not afford them. These include computer and audio-visual technical assistance, as well as library services such as interlibrary loan and retrospective conversion. Through our local BOCES library coordinator, we have ready access to 16 school districts and about 40 school librarians.

Initially, we offered to host a meeting on campus for school librarians. The morning session was a business meeting for them. The afternoon session was devoted to an introduction to government publications given by myself and the library director. Topics covered included some definitions of terms, information on ordering from the GPO, and a number of suggested titles that fit the state's curriculum. Alcohol and drug abuse education, AIDS education, and consumer information courses are all mandated by New York State, and most suggested titles from the government were enthusiastically received. Similar information was provided for New York State publications. As part of this presentation, we stressed the fact that depository libraries can provide useful bibliographic information through the PRF, Monthly Catalog, and other tools.

Because of the problems encountered in scheduling formal presentations of this sort, the decision was made to run them only infrequently. A follow-up of some type was clearly necessary, however, and I offered to write a monthly documents column for the BOCES newsletter. The first year of this project was just completed in June, with generally favorable comments from everyone concerned. Column topics were chosen from questions I had received (what is a stock number compared to a SuDocs number?) and from subject areas being taught in the schools. Some columns were devoted to a review of a single title or series (the Handbook of North American Indians was my first column), while others were brief bibliographic essays on AIDS education, consumer information, and the U.S. Constitution. The most popular to date has definitely been "Posters and Charts." No type of publication fits better into a school library! Interestingly, these columns have turned up in newsletters all across the state, as well as in the suggested buying lists of several public library systems. Anyone interested in seeing the column can request a selection from me at the above address.

As an offshoot of this project, the state GODORT group asked me to expand on my presentation and produce a booklet that would be suitable for orientation purposes. The result of this was published as Government Publications for School Libraries: A Bibliographic Guide and Recommended Core Collection. Like my



presentation, this is intended for the potential user with no prior knowledge of documents. Chapters cover selection and ordering of documents, with the emphasis on free and inexpensive titles. The recommended list (about 100 titles) is centered around the New York State curriculum, but should be easily adapted to the needs of other states. This booklet is currently being distributed by the New York Library Association and can be ordered from them at 15 Park Row, Suite 434, New York, New York 10038. The cost is \$7.00 per copy, which includes postage. Depository libraries of all sizes should find this a useful tool in designing their own orientation programs.

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**Depository Libraries . . .  
Your Source For  
Government Information**

**DEPOSITORY LIBRARY  
DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES  
ACCESS = AWARENESS**

**DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES . . .  
INFORMATION LINK BETWEEN  
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND YOU**

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING

The following Washington Post article is being reprinted so that depository librarians might better understand the delaying effects of contractor protests on the process of government procurement. Though the focus of this article is on computer systems contracting, the key points in the article apply equally well to depository microfiche contracting by the Government Printing Office.

## Companies' Contract Appeals Clog Government Purchasing

### *U.S. Paying Some Firms to Abandon Protests*

By Sandra Sugawara  
and Elizabeth Tucker  
*Washington Post Staff Writers*

Richard C. Litsinger, chairman and president of C3 Inc., a Herndon company that puts together computer systems for government agencies, says he was a little uneasy when the Census Bureau handed him a check last year for \$400,000 to persuade his company to drop a protest over a computer contract.

But he took it anyway.

"I cashed the check and I'm not particularly proud of it," Litsinger said. "But they didn't leave me much option."

C3 was one of three contractors that had lodged formal protests with the Census Bureau, claiming that they had been unfairly eliminated, on technical grounds, from consideration for an \$80 million computer contract.

Faced with the possibility that the protest process would delay the computer project—part of the \$3 billion 1990 national census—by more than two months, according to Census official Rick Maier, the agency decided to pay the three companies a total of \$1.1 million to take a walk.

It was all perfectly legal, but payments like those received by C3 and its two competitors trouble many in government and the computer industry. While only a handful of such payments have been made by the

government, federal officials and contracting executives point to the Census Department incident and others like it as evidence that a system designed to reform the big-bucks computer procurement system has gone awry.

The problem, they say, is that computer and data-processing companies are flooding government agencies with time-consuming contract protests. Although the protest system was enacted by Congress to allow companies to challenge what they see as tainted or unfair contracts, critics charge that protests routinely are filed by sore losers, by companies seeking to recoup their costs or by firms that see the legal route as a way to compensate for lack of expertise.

Many industry executives and government officials complain that protests are occurring on every major computer contract, clogging up the procurement system and in some cases delaying the adoption of new technology by government agencies. In some cases, rather than delaying work on a contract by going through the protest process, agencies and winning bidders are paying the protesters to go away. Some companies allegedly file protests solely to get settlements, a practice known in the industry as "fedmail."

"Every major procurement we have won in the past two years has been protested," said Shelton H. Skolnick, deputy general counsel for Federal Data Corp., a Bethesda

computer systems company. Skolnick said that if the trend continues, companies will have to set up protest teams to defend every contract they win.

The multimillion-dollar price tags of these programs has intensified the competition. The federal government has spent \$93.8 billion on computers and data processing since fiscal year 1982 and expects to spend another \$17.5 billion in fiscal 1989, according to Bob Dornan, vice president of Federal Sources Inc., a market research and consulting firm.

The mania for protests dates back four years, when Congress approved the Competition in Contracting Act (CICA), which provided a protest mechanism that allowed companies to challenge contract awards they thought were unfair or mishandled. Since then, the total number of protests of contract awards has increased from a few hundred in the 1960s to more than 3,000 a year.

In the most extreme cases, such as the Census challenge, the government or winning contractors have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars in get-lost settlements rather than risking delaying work on a contract or losing the fight. While this practice is not considered pervasive, some industry executives warn that it could escalate as competition for lucrative "megacontracts" grows.

"One of the dangers is you can have settlements being almost a tool. . . . A company will automatically file a protest hoping down the road they will get a cash payment," said Richard Moorhouse, an attorney with Dunnells, Duvall, Bennett & Porter.

"All it takes to file a protest and hope somebody pays you off is a . . . stamp," Litsinger said. "It's going to screw up the system for everybody. There will be a three- to six-month delay for everybody. Nobody wins in this deal."



There is no way to calculate how much these protests have cost the federal government, but the protests undeniably have been a bonanza for Washington area law firms. The number of lawyers specializing in procurement protests has increased about fivefold in the past few years, according to procurement attorneys.

Despite the complaints about the increasing volume of contract protests, it is hard to find anyone who wants to turn back the clock to the days when losing companies were generally out of luck. Most say the current Defense Department procurement scandal illustrates the need for a formal procedure to examine the way major federal contracts are awarded.

Clifton Broumand, president of North American Automated Systems Co. Inc., a small computer company in Hyattsville, argues that the high level of protests is good because it keeps the government honest. Broumand—whose company has filed about 50 contract challenges during the last three years, making it one of the most aggressive users of the protest system—said the process “allows small businesses to compete on equal ground.” His company has \$1 million in annual sales and fewer than 10 employees.

One case involving controversial settlement payments involved a protest by SMS Data Products Group of McLean over a decision by the Environmental Protection Agency to buy \$72.8 million in computer equipment from Federal Data Corp. of Bethesda. SMS agreed to withdraw its protest in return for a \$500,000 settlement from EPA.

The General Service Administration's Board of Contract Appeals objected, saying that approval of the settlement would turn “the protest process on its head.” But a federal appeals court overruled the board last year, saying that the board “abused its discretion” by rejecting the settlement.

Companies that strike out with Uncle Sam have sometimes found they can collect get-lost payments from the winning contractor. That was the case last summer when Falcon Systems of Bethesda and Unisys Corp.'s Defense Systems based in McLean took undisclosed sums of

money from McLean's Iverson Technology Corp. to drop their protests of a \$220 million FBI computer contract, according to court documents. Falcon and Iverson officials declined to comment, but an attorney for Unisys defended the settlement.

“It's not an uncommon thing for parties to settle over bid protests,” said William H. Butterfield, the attorney for Unisys.

“The [contracting government] agency may, upon reviewing it, come to the conclusion that maybe there was some technical violation and the outcome might be to tell the agency to start over again. Because of the economics of starting all over again, the agency may very well decide the most expeditious thing to do is pay the protester. . . . [Settlements] are probably in the taxpayers' interest [rather] than to start all over again.”

Industry executives say some of the protests are prompted by executives who want to save face after losing a contract bid.

“Say you've spent \$1.7 million plus to prepare a bid for a multimillion-dollar contract and you lose,” said Frank J. Sauer, director of government affairs for Apple Computer Inc. “The manager who said, ‘Let's go after this [contract]’ has to explain to top management what went wrong.”

A protest is a way to say to top management “it wasn't our problem, it was a fundamentally flawed process,” Sauer said, adding that Apple has never filed a protest.

As the number of protests has increased, government contract law has become a growth industry. At \$150 an hour or more, a simple protest before an administrative law judge can cost \$50,000 and a more complex one can run in excess of a \$500,000, according to attorneys and contractors.

“Attorneys who specialize in this are proliferating like rabbits,” said Lynn Bateman, president of Government Counselling Ltd., an Alexandria contracting consulting company.

CICA, the 1984 act that touched off the protest binge, was designed to reform contracting to ensure competition and to establish easily accessible avenues for aggrieved

companies to get prompt relief. Most companies and government contracting officials praise the reforms, but they also say that the number of protests lodged has been disruptive.

“I've been manager of computer procurement for 15 years. Prior to CICA, two procurements in 12 years that I worked on got protested,” said the Census Bureau's Maier. “I've gotten at least a half dozen disruptive protests in the last two years.”

Under CICA, the GSA Board of Contract Appeals is authorized to hear protests relating to automatic data processing and telecommunications contracts. It handles about 150 cases a year, including most of the controversial computer challenges.

The General Accounting Office has the authority to hear all federal contract protests, but in a much less formal setting than the board. The GAO now hears about 3,000 protests a year. Many of the challenges relate to items like furniture and office supply purchases, but a growing number of the most heated protests concern computer contracts.

Ronald Berger, the GAO's assistant general counsel for procurement law, cited several reasons: multimillion-dollar computer contract price tags, which keep going up as the government consolidates computer contracts to make its work easier; the hordes of computer companies sprouting up hoping to take advantage of the billions of dollars that the government spends on computers; the complexity of the contracts, which makes it more likely mistakes will be made; and the fierce competition that the new contracting environment has engendered.

When companies protest an award, they have several weapons at their disposal. First, the Board of Contract Appeals is required by law to automatically suspend the contract unless the agency can demonstrate that a delay would lead to “urgent and compelling circumstances which would significantly affect the interests of the United States.”

The automatic suspensions can last 45 working days, or nine weeks, before the GSA board, and 45 calendar days before the GAO. Under



normal circumstances, it can take more than two years to procure a major computer system, according to several government officials.

Even if the government wins the protest, the suspension can add another three months to the procurement process, because it takes the agencies time to regroup and resume work. If the government loses, the procurement cycle can be closer to three years. In the fast-paced computer industry, that's a lifetime.

"When you're purchasing hardware like terminals and mainframes and telecommunications equipment, in that period of time whole new technologies are coming to market or are starting to appear," said Renato A. DiPentima, deputy associate commissioner for systems integration for the Social Security Administration. "I think we've finally gotten to the point where the procurement cycle is longer than the technology cycle."

DiPentima pointed to a contract awarded late last year in which Social Security had more than 35 firms vying to supply it with thousands of personal computers. After winning three pre-award protests which involved time-consuming protests, the agency was ready to award the contract.

But several companies pointed out that their product lines and prices had changed during the 17 months of protests and evaluation, so the agency delayed the contract again to give the companies time to update their bids.

The contract was awarded last September but the agency was then hit with a post-award protest, which was not settled until December. The personal computers did not start arriving at the agency until this past March, more than two years after the original request for bids by the government.

Government officials concede that they are vulnerable to protests because in almost any contract as complex as a major computer procurement, human errors are inevitable. "Any time you do something like that, you're going to make mistakes," Maier said. "When you go into discovery [on a contract challenge], the protesters are given license to romp through your files, to find whatever they can."

But the complexity of the contracts is the very reason that Broumand cites to explain his company's aggressive use of the protest system. He said requests for proposals from agencies can be several hundred pages long, and "a document that large, when technical people are trying to interface with procurement people and users, there's bound to be a mistake."

Broumand said North American Automated Systems has won a majority of the protests it has filed.

If the government loses a protest, the Board of Contract Appeals can do a variety of things. It can direct the agency involved to rewrite its requirements if the contract has not been awarded; cancel a contract award and start the bidding process over; or keep the contract but pay the losing company for the costs it incurred putting together its bid and for attorneys fees stemming from the protest.

The contract challenge process is costly for the government, although no one is certain how costly. In addition to legal fees and bid proposal costs, agency officials say that protests consume enormous amounts of staff time. In addition, there are the settlement payments to companies like C3.

Those payments come from a variety of sources. In some cases, agencies pay for the costs out of their own program funds. The Census Department's \$1.1 million payment to C3 and the other protesters came "out of our hide," Maier said.

In other cases, agencies dip into GAO's judgment fund, which is used to pay for damages assessed against the government. Since the enactment of CICA, the GAO's judgment fund has paid only \$1.1 million to firms that protested contracts, most of it in the last two years. In fiscal 1987, the fund paid out \$700,000, and the fund paid out more than \$440,000 for the first half of this year.

Critics in both government and industry have recommended that the government ban most of the get-lost settlements. "It's like drinking out of a broken glass. It just doesn't go down right," said Francis A. McDonough, deputy commissioner for information resources management of the GSA.

But some attorneys argue that settlements expedite the contracting process, by cutting short time-consuming protests and by ensuring that agencies won't have to start the projects over.

"I just don't see there is anything inherently wrong with it," said Butterfield, the Unisys attorney. Noting the time involved and the cost to any agency of starting over if it loses a protest, he said that "it makes economic and practical sense they settle it."

Louis Perrygo, chief procurement officer for the Census Bureau, said the problem lies more with the suspension process, which causes costly delays. He argued that one way to keep protests from clogging up the procurement process is to eliminate the suspensions and allow agencies to decide whether they want to proceed with a challenged contract and risk an adverse decision.

However, industry officials speculate that the GSA board might be hesitant to force the government to switch firms if a significant amount of taxpayers' money had already been sunk into a project.

Another recommendation popular with government officials is that companies be required to post a bond that they would forfeit if they lost—although they acknowledge that that would discriminate against smaller companies.

Company executives have suggested that limiting legal fee reimbursements by the government to \$75 an hour would discourage marginal protests by companies who must pay lawyers two or three times that much.

For now, government agencies say the only way to survive is to have a protest strategy from day one.

The Social Security Administration, for instance, now tries to protect itself by assuming there will be a protest with every single automatic data processing contract awarded, according to DiPentima. The agency builds a protest file from day one and adds 90 days onto all project timetables to allow for delays caused by protests.

"As a result, we have won all but one," DiPentima said. "But it's a hell of a way to do business."

## NEW ITEM SURVEYS

Last Fall, in Administrative Notes, v. 8 #19, October 1987, pp. 6-7, the Depository Administration Branch printed instructions for the proper completion of the new item survey. While there has been a modest reduction in mistakes at first, the errors have begun to climb again. With the new academic year beginning, now is the opportune time to reiterate the appropriate procedures.

### DO'S AND DON'TS

1. **DO** include the leading zero in filling in your depository library number. The OCR scanner will reject 685B but will accept 0685B.

2. **DO** fill in your correct depository library number. A reversal of numbers may adversely affect another depository's selections.

3. **DO NOT** mark the "x" in the block too lightly. We urge that black or blue ink, or #2 pencil be used. Some librarians continue to use a #3 pencil which the OCR scanner cannot "read".

4. **DO NOT** mark the "x" outside the boundaries of the box. Some librarians, in exuberantly marking the "x", exceed the square. The OCR scanner then adds both the item number above and below the one actually selected to your item selection profile. Then our staff must manually correct your records.

5. **DO NOT** mail in the OCR survey form when you do not choose any of the items. This wastes your precious postage and increases the number of rejected survey forms which require our manual review.

6. **DO** fill in your library number in the box provided. Overlooking this key element has serious repercussions. LPS cannot identify your library to add the items to your selection profile; you claim the item on a shipping list; then LPS returns your claim with "not selected" stamped on it.

7. **DO** return the survey by the due date. Late returns are held and then processed at the next Annual Item Selection Update cycle.

Chapter 6, entitled "New Items - Surveys", in the Instructions to Depository Libraries, provides basic information on surveys. The OCR scannable form has also been reproduced in this issue. Your taking extra care in completing the survey improves LPS accuracy for ordering and distributing sufficient quantities of Government publications.



# New Items - Surveys

## Chapter 6

4-88

Notifications of new series are made on Survey Shipping Lists and distributed to all depository libraries. One set of "item cards" and an Optical Character Recognition (OCR) scannable form accompany each survey.

Extreme care should be taken to complete the OCR scannable forms. If the scanner does not record the selected items for the correct library, the publications will not be received. Mail all surveys to the address shown on the Survey Shipping List.

The following instructions should be used when responding to a survey.

1. Determine which "items" to select by reviewing the annotation and other information provided on the "item cards."
2. If you do not want to select any of the "items," throw out GPO Form 3492 (that is, the OCR scannable survey form).
3. To select some of the surveyed "items," place an "x" in the box at the left of each "item number" you want to receive.
4. Please verify your depository library number in the latest issue of the Joint Committee on Printing publication, *A Directory of U.S. Government Depository Libraries*, to be sure you do not use an incorrect library number.
5. The library number **must** be filled out as a four digit number with a letter as a fifth character where appropriate. Use the "Directory Library Number" area at the top left-hand side of the form to write in your library number and fill in the corresponding circle for each digit.
6. Surveys must be returned by the due date listed on the Survey Shipping List. Surveys received after the due date will not be processed.  
Exhibits F, G, and H are examples of the survey form you will use.  
Regional depositories are not required to return OCR scanning forms since they automatically receive all materials made available under the Depository Library Program.



SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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SURVEY NUMBER
88-100

SURVEY DATE
07/08/88

SURVEY CLOSING DATE
08/26/88

NUMBER OF ITEMS
0028

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5	①	②	③	④	●	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨
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INSTRUCTIONS
Please write your library number in the space provided at left, and fill in the corresponding circle for each digit.
Also mark an "X" in the box next to those items listed below that your library wishes to receive.
Use only black or blue ink, or #2 pencil.
For further information, please see the reverse.

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## ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

To respond to the survey, the GPO form 3492 must be filled out correctly. Those forms received incorrectly filled out will not be properly picked up by the scanner; thus, you will not receive the material you selected.

To properly fill out GPO form 3492, please use the following instructions:

1. Determine which "items" you want to select by reviewing the annotation and other information provided on the "item cards" or survey shipping list.
2. If you do not want to select any of the "items", throw out GPO form 3492.
3. If you do want to select some of the surveyed "items", place an "x" in the box to the left of the "item number" you want on the form. Please do not make any stray marks.
4. Please verify your depository library number in the Joint Committee on Printing publication, Government Depository Libraries.
5. The library number must be filled out as a four digit number with or without a letter as a fifth character. Use the "Depository Library Number" area at the top left hand side of the form to write in your library number.

For example, if your library number is 15, you will put 0015 in the first four boxes going from top to bottom, and since there is no letter, you will leave the last box empty. Then blacken the circle to the right of the box that corresponds to the number in the box. If your library has a letter at the end, please write that letter in the last box and blacken the corresponding letter. Remember to check your library number. Very few libraries should be using the letter "D" so check the Joint Committee Print, Government Depository Libraries.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1988 O - 199-298



## WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO . . . ? ? ?

1988-14DATE Aug. 4, 1988PAGE 1 OF 1

## CLASS NO.

## ITEM NO.

## STATUS

A 13.88:PNW-GTR-207	83-B-6	<u>A Key to Arboreal Spiders of Douglas-Fir and True Fir Forests of the Pacific Northwest</u> , PNW-GTR-207 (MF), will not be sent to depository libraries. This publication contains many colored photographs which cannot be reproduced in microfiche format. The agency will not be able to furnish paper copies for distribution.
A 94.2:Aq 3/v. 1	40-A-2	<u>Aquacultural Genetics and Breeding-National Research Priorities</u> , Volumes 1 and 2 will be sent to libraries in microfiche format.
A 94.2:Aq 3/v. 2	40-A-2	
C 13.58:87-3608	247-D	<u>NBSIR</u> , This particular issue will not be distributed to depositories because the size of the book is too large to microfiche.
D 1.56:101D	310-K	<u>Posters</u> , Shortages will not be filled as the cost is too prohibitive.
D 1.56:101E	310-K	
D 301.35:146-17/986	421-A	<u>United States Air Force Worldwide Menu</u> , has been changed from microfiche to paper, because the size of book is too large to microfiche.
EP 7.9:987	473-C-2	<u>Technology Transfer</u> , EPA/600/M-87/029 October 1987 will not be distributed to depositories. The agency was unable to provide copies.
HE 20.2:	0485	<u>Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health</u> will become available in October. In case your library wants to purchase additional copies, the stock number is 017-001-00465-1. The cost is \$22.00 each.
HE 20:7614:	483-L-06	<u>Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking - Nicotine Addiction</u> is expected to be printed in September. The issuing agency is still working on developing an index.

## WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO . . . ? ? ?

1988-15

DATE August 16, 1988

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CLASS NO.	ITEM NO.	STATUS
A 93.27:590	0042-B	<u>Food Marketing Review for 1987, AER 590.</u> The Agency has informed LPS that this publication contains many errors and will not be distributed to libraries at this time.
D 301.35:210-6	0421-A	<u>Air Force Pam 210-6, Organizational and Functional Charts 1947-1984 (MF),</u> will not be sent to depository libraries. The pages in this publication are oversized which cannot be reproduced in microfiche format.
PrEx 1.10:Em 7/8	0766-C	<u>Employment: A Two Way Opportunity-Advance Program (P),</u> shortages will not be filled as the cost is too prohibitive. This publication carries a specific meeting date that has since passed. The Agency was not able to furnish copies.
Y 4.W 36:Om 3	1028-A (P) 1028-B (MF)	<p>H.R. 3 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Legislation. Comparison of House and Senate Provisions. (Committee Print Bill).</p> <p>There is a longstanding practice that distribution of all <u>Committee Print</u> Bills and comparative versions is restricted to the Committee unless otherwise specifically designated. Congressional committees look upon these bills as working tools for mark-up.</p> <p>These oversize committee print bills, generally 15 x 10 inches, are too large for microfiche conversion. They are too large for normal depository shipments. As Congressional committees normally have multiple versions printed with quick turnaround time, the costs for preparing individual mailers plus postage are prohibitive for every version of a committee print bill. These publications are not available in the Sales Program either unless specifically requisitioned. Should the bill become law, it would appear in <u>Statutes at Large</u>.</p>



# Update to the LIST OF CLASSES

AN-v9-n15-9/88

1988-25

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## CHANGE/NOTICE

A 57.46/18:	0102-B-31	New Mexico Water Supply Outlook and Federal-State-Private Cooperative Snow Surveys, (monthly) (MF) has been added to item number 102-B-31.
A 67.42:	0076-L	Change title to World Production and Trade (MF).
A 88.12/31-3:	0019-A	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments, By Commodities, States, and Months, (annual) (MF) has been added to item number 0019-A.
A 93.43:	0006-C	Change title to Outlook for U.S. Agricultural Exports (MF).
C 55.220/8:	0273-D-18	World Data Center A for Glaciology (Snow and Ice), New Accessions List has been discontinued.
D 5.411/3:	0378-H-02	Change title to New Acquisitions (MF).
D 101.52/3:	0323-B	Change title to Army RD & A Bulletin (bimonthly) (P).
D 101.77:	0330-C-01	Change frequency from quarterly to bimonthly.
D 101.77/2:	0330-C-02	Change title to Field Artillery ( P) (bimonthly).
D 101.84/2:	0325-F-04	Change title to Military Police (quarterly) (P).
D 101.85:	0325-F	Change title to INSCOM Journal (MF).
D 116.17:	0346-A	Change title to CML Army Chemical Review (MF).
D 206.7:	0385-D	Change title to Navy Medicine (bimonthly) (P).
D 208.25:	0405	Navy Military Personnel Statistics, (quarterly) (MF) has been added to item number 0405.
D 208.209:	0408-A-03	Change frequency from bimonthly to quarterly.
D 210.3/3:	0407-C-01	Change title to Scientific Information Bulletin (quarterly) (P).
D 210.11:	0407-C	Change frequency from monthly to 4 numbers a year.

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D 210.16/2:	0407-C-04	Change title to ESN Information Bulletin (monthly) (MF).
D 301.38/9:	0424-C-01	Air Training Command Historical Monograph (series) (MF) has been added to item number 0424-C-01.
D 301.45/14-2:0-9	0421	Change title to Numerical Index of AFSC Forms (quarterly) (MF).
D 304.8:	0428-D	Change title to USAF Medical Service Digest (bimonthly) (P).
ED 1.300:	(various)	Change Bureau from National Institute of Education (earlier class: HE 19.200:) to Educational Research and Improvement, Office of.
HE 3.44:	0523-A	Change title to Social Security Ruling (irregular) (MF).
HE 3.88:	0806-A-07	All Braille publications, regardless of Agency or SuDoc classification number, will be distributed to those libraries currently selecting item number 0806-A-07.
L 29.16:	0749-E	Change format from MF to Paper.
PrEx 7.15/6-2:	1067-L-13	Science and Technology, China: Energy (irregular) (MF) has been added to item number 1067-L-13.
PrEx 7.21/9-2:	1067-1-13	Soviet Union, the Working Class and the Contemporary World (irregular) (MF) has been added to item number 1067-L-13.
PrEx 7.21/2-3:	1067-L-01	Soviet Union EKO: Economics and Organization of Industrial Production (irregular) (MF) has been added to item number 1067-L-01.
Y 3.T 25:68/	1082-F-01	U.S. Nuclear Plants Cost Per KW Report, Office of Nuclear Power, (semi-annual) (MF) has been added to item number 1082-F-01.



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1988-26DATE August 12, 1988PAGE 1 OF 1**CLASS NUMBER ITEM NUMBER****CHANGE/NOTICE**

C 3.215/17-44:(date)	0156-B-32	American Housing Survey: Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas, Buffalo, NY, Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (irregular) (P) has been removed from C 3.215:, Current Housing Reports (P), item number 0141-A, and given its own class, C 3.215/17-44:. C 3.215/17-44: has been added to item number 0156-B-32. This is also a change in title from Annual Housing Survey.
C 3.215/17-61:(date)	0156-B-05	American Housing Survey: Housing Characteristics for Selected Metropolitan Areas, San Jose, CA, Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (irregular) (P) has been removed from C 3.215:, Current Housing Reports (P) (item number 0141-A) and given its own class, C 3.215/17-61:. C 3.215/17-61: has been added to item number 0156-B-05.
D 301.105/8:	0421-E-07	Economic Resource Impact Statement FY, 305th Air Refueling Wing, Grissom Air Force Base, Indiana (annual) (MF) has been added to item number 0421-E-07.
D 301.105/9:	0421-E-07	Chanute Technical Training Center Economic Resource Impact Statement FY (annual) (MF) has been added to item number 0421-E-07.
D 305.6/4:	0425-A-01	Academic Majors Handbook (annual) (P) has been added to item number 0425-A-01.
HE 25.16:	0516-J	Refugee Resettlement Program, Report to the Congress, (annual) (MF). This is a change in class from HE 3.72: to HE 25.16:. The issuing office is now Family Support Administration.
I 53.39:(date)	0631-C	Change in title to Snake River Birds of Prey (annual) (MF).
L 2.3/2:	0768-B-01 through 0768-B-52	Change format to Paper.
L 2.121/(nos.)	0768-B-01 through 0768-B-52	Change format to Paper.
TD 4.6/2:	0431-C-13	Change format to Paper.

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D 103.43:	0338-B	Change format from MF to Paper.
D 103.24/2:	0334-A-16	Change format from MF to Paper.
D 12.8:	0358	Change format from MF to Paper.
J 1.57:	0717-B-09	Employment Fact Book (semiannual) (MF) has been discontinued. The last issue was 1982.
L 2.122/16-4:	0768-B-16	Area Wage Survey, Manhattan-Junction City, KS (Summary) (annual) (P) has been added to item number 0768-B-16.
L 28.9:	0749-B	With Volume 36 the title has changed from two separate titles: 1) Decisions of the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board; 2) Decisions of the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board Index Digest. The volumes will now contain Decisions and the Index Digest which were previously issued in separate volumes. The new title will be: Digest and Decisions of the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board (P).
VA 1.20/4:	0983-A-01	Change format from MF to Paper.



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100-450, Pt.2	Welfare Reform	Finance
*	*       *       *       *	*       *       *
100-647	The 1988 Economic Report of the President	Joint Economic
100-648	Oversight of the Government in the Sunshine Act	Governmental Affairs
100-649	"Black Monday," the Stock Market Crash of October 19, 1987	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-650	Federal Collection of Information on Foreign Investment in the U.S.	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
100-651	The Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program Act of 1988 (S. 1559)	Small Business
100-652	Community Reinvestment Act	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-653	Environmental Trends and Conditions in Marine and Coastal Waters and the Marine Research Act of 1988 (S. 2608)	Environment and Public Works
100-654	Drugs and Money Laundering in Panama	Governmental Affairs
100-655	Intermarket Frontrunning and Other Financial Market Manipulations	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-656	Soybeans and the World Market	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
100-657	Radon Contamination: How Federal Agencies Deal With It	Environment and Public Works
100-658	Government Furnished Property Provided to DOD Contractors	Governmental Affairs

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100-659	Nominations--April-May (Tuttle, Donna F., to be Deputy Secretary, Department of Commerce; Chao, Elaine, to be a Commissioner, Federal Maritime Commission; Dickinson, Lemoine V., Jr., to be a Member, National Transportation Safety Board; Lusk, Rear Adm. Clyde T., Jr., to be Vice Commandant, United States Coast Guard)	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
100-660	Oversight of the FAA	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
100-661	Ground Water Protection (S. 20, S. 1105, and H.R. 791)	Environment and Public Works
100-662	Federal Employees' Political Activities Act of 1987 (H.R. 3400)	Governmental Affairs
100-663	Sham Recycling	Environment and Public Works
100-664	DOD Officer Promotion Procedures	Armed Services
100-665	Day Care--A National Priority (Field hearing held in Cleveland, OH)	Labor and Human Resources
100-666	Commission on the Education of the Deaf's Report to Congress	Labor and Human Resources
100-667	Education and Rehabilitation of Persons with Head Injuries	Labor and Human Resources
100-668	A Decent Place to Live: The Florida Perspective (Field hearing held in St. Petersburg, FL)	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-669	Twenty Years of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act: Success or Failure?	Aging
100-670	Proposals to Elevate the Veterans' Administration to Cabinet-Level Status	Governmental Affairs
100-671	Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act Authorizations (S. 2384)	Environment and Public Works



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100-672	Field Hearings in New Jersey on Transportation Matters (Field hearings held in Trenton, NJ, and Newark, NJ)	Appropriations
100-673	Reviewing Spending Proposals of the President's Budget	Finance
100-674	Tax Exempt Bonds for High Speed Rail Projects (S. 1245)	Finance
100-675	Nomination of Wendy L. Gramm	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
100-676	Oversight hearing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
100-677	S. 1818--To Establish an Independent Inspector General	Intelligence
100-678	Elizabeth Anne Moler Nomination	Energy and Natural Resources
100-679	Application of the National Environmental Policy Act to U.S. Participation in Actions of International Financial Institutions	Environment and Public Works
100-680	Legislation to Restrict Acquisitions by Firms with Grandfathered Nonbank Banks	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-681	Department of Defense/Strategic Defense Initiative Organization Compliance with Federal Advisory Committee Act	Governmental Affairs
100-682	Federal Role in Child Care	Appropriations
100-683	Federal Employees' Optional Early Retirement Act (S. 42)	Governmental Affairs
100-684	Reauthorization of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy	Governmental Affairs
100-685	NSF Authorizations	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
100-686	Legislative Recommendations Concerning the Stock Market Break of October 19, 1987	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

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100-687, Pt.1	Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1989 (H.R. 4784) (Department of Agriculture)	Appropriations
100-688	Intermarket Coordination Act of 1988 (S. 2256)	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-689	Report of the National Housing Task Force	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-690	Idaho Forest Management Act of 1988 (S. 2055) (Field hearings held in Idaho Falls, Boise, and Coeur d'Alene, ID)	Energy and Natural Resources



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100-112	Insurance and the U.S. Commercial Space Launch Industry	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
100-113	Restoring International Balance: The Federal Republic of Germany and World Economic Growth	Joint Economic
100-114	Interpretative Rulings of the Select Committee on Ethics	Ethics
100-115	United States Code, Title 44: Public Printing and Documents And Miscellaneous Statutes Identifying the Authority of the Joint Committee on Printing (1988 Edition)	Joint Committee on Printing
100-116	Budget Views and Estimates for Fiscal Year 1989	Indian Affairs
100-117	Legislative Agenda for an Aging Society: 1988 and Beyond	Aging (Senate) and Aging (House Select)
100-118	Seventh Meeting of the Committee on Small Business, United States Senate, with Members of the Committee's National Advisory Council	Small Business

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